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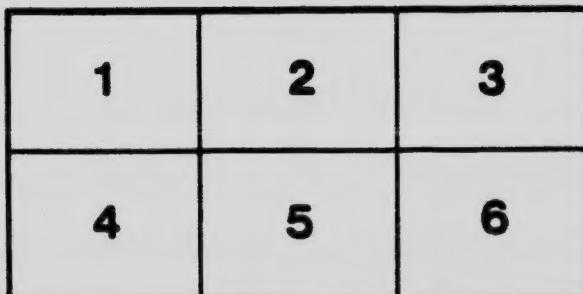
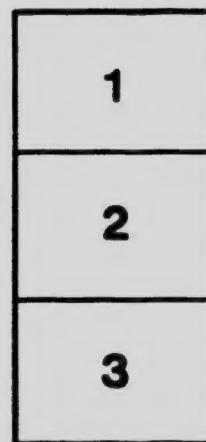
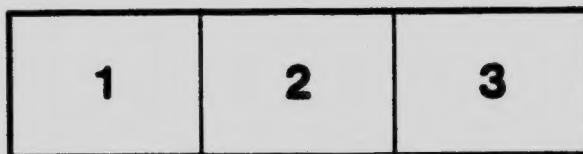
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C. 1920-39

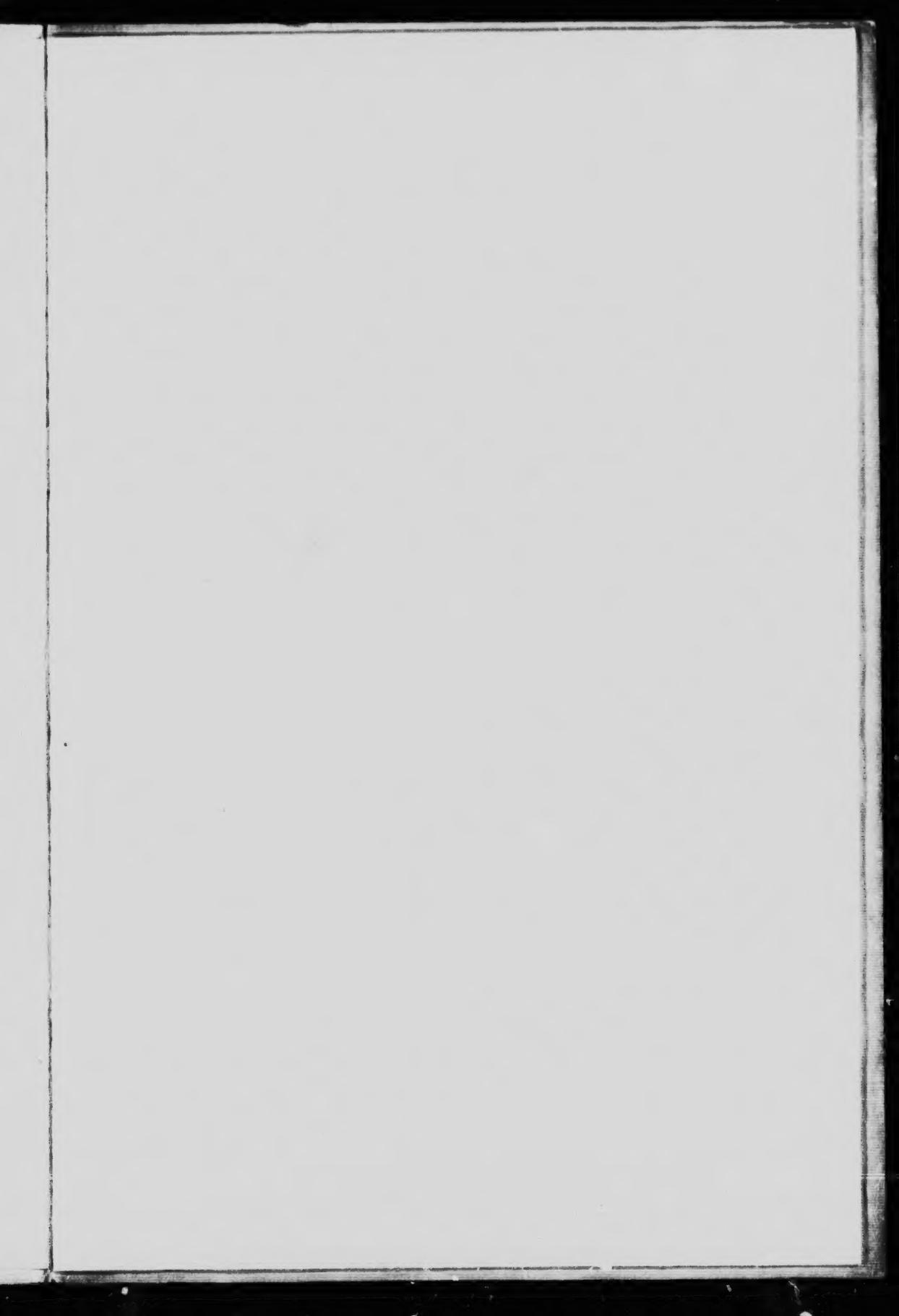
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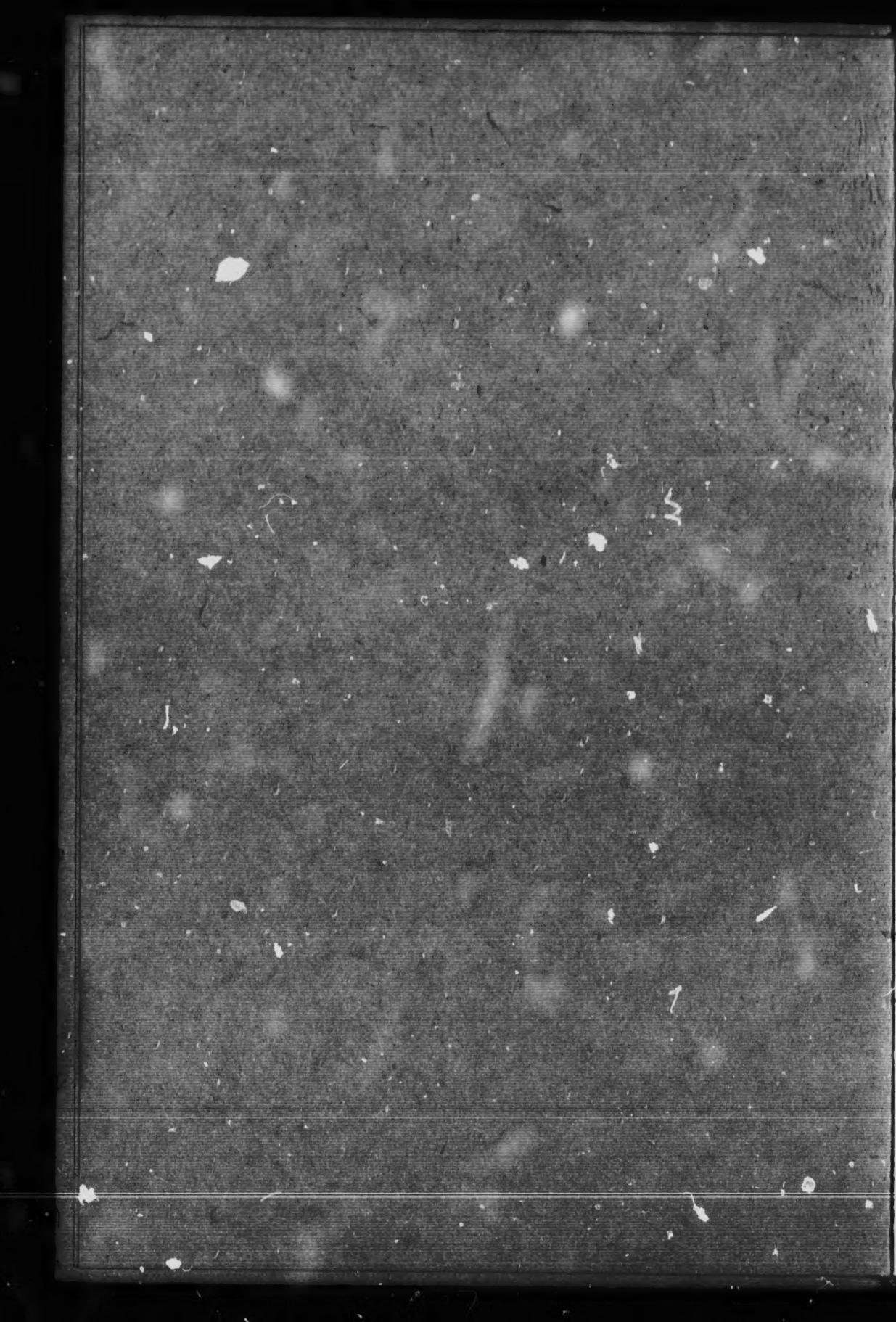
THE SYDNEY E. JUNKINS COMPANY LTD.

WINNIPEG :: VANCOUVER



ENGINEERING
AND
CONSTRUCTION
NOTES





FOREWORD

To the STEAM OR ELECTRIC RAILWAY EXECUTIVE

WHO MANUFACTURES TRANSPORTATION:

And needs repair shops, car barns, engine, freight and passenger terminals, yards, tracks, tunnels, bridges and docks.

To the CENTRAL STATION EXECUTIVE

WHO MANUFACTURES POWER AND LIGHT:

And needs power plants, transmission lines and sub-stations.

To the INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVE

WHO MANUFACTURES GOODS:

And needs factories, warehouses and service facilities.

To the BANKER

WHO MANUFACTURES CREDIT:

And needs reports, valuations and estimates.

To the GENERAL BUSINESS MAN

WHO MANUFACTURES SERVICE:

And needs various types of counsel, buildings, plant and equipment.

We ask your consideration as ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS:

1. To furnish engineering counsel.
2. To prepare plans, designs, specifications and estimates.
3. To furnish, install and equip complete with our own forces the many structures and facilities that you use in the production of service, credit, goods, power and transportation.



Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Extension to Pier "D"
Completed Pier.

The growth of modern engineering construction work has been founded on the principle of complete service, that is the doing at first hand by one organization of all, or practically all, the things needed for the production of a complete undertaking.

Coincidently there have been evolved more flexible and effective contract arrangements between client and engineer constructor for the doing of work, the general aim being to centralize responsibility, to limit but assure profits, to reduce friction and misunderstanding and in general to substitute mutual co-operation for individual self interest.

The following pages describe work performed by this Company under the above mentioned methods.



Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Extension to Pier "D." General view during construction

PIER "D" EXTENSION VANCOUVER, B.C.

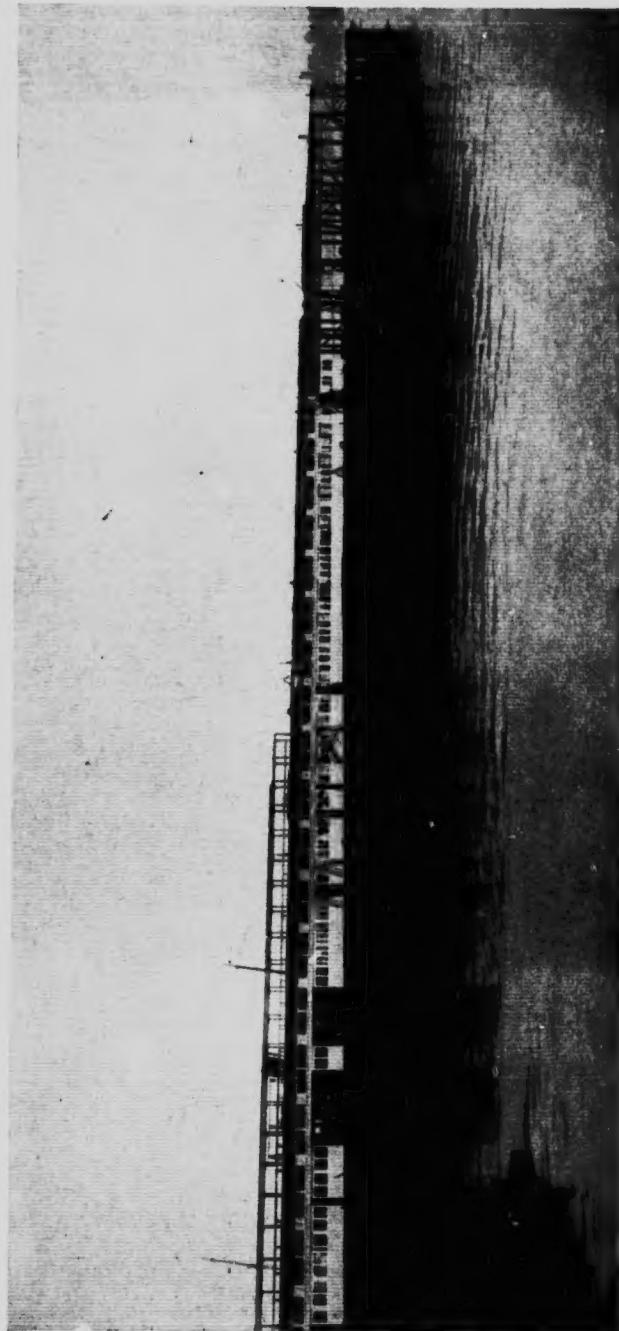
A pier stretching hundreds of feet out into the water, each row of piles similar to the preceding row, looks like an easy thing to build. It is,—in spots. Other spots are difficult and the whole structure, which is incidentally one of the largest piers on the Pacific Coast, presented a variety of engineering problems.

In the first place the pier accommodates three distinct kinds of traffic, coastwise, trans-Pacific and miscellaneous cargo boats. This means that the facilities for handling different classes of passengers and freight differ materially.

Again, the Vancouver Harbor floor shelves off rapidly and is overlaid with soft material for a considerable depth. As a result to reach hardpan at the outer end of the pier, piles 130 ft. long had to be provided,—equivalent in height to a ten story or more building. Since water and mud offered no end or side support for the piles, it was first necessary to put in a fill on the pier site, the result being that the weight of the fill gradually displaced the soft mud and settled the fill over the hardpan. When equilibrium was reached, a small amount of fill representing the approximate weight of the pier and cargo itself was dredged off. Frequent soundings adjacent to and over the filled area showed what was taking place under water and when settlement of the fill had stopped pile driving was begun.

Another problem arose from the fact that Vancouver Harbor waters are full of teredo. All piles were therefore treated with creosote pressed into the outer surface after the sap and water had been boiled out. The greatest care was used to keep the creosoted protection intact after treatment and until the pile was driven into place.

Some of the longer piles after creosoting weighed several tons and their handling and driving required special equipment. Two floating drivers and one skid driver were used. About 3,000 piles were driven. The position of all piles was given by transit.



Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Extension to Pier "D".
Showing continuous sliding doors on East side.

The caps, stringers and deck timber ran into many hundreds of thousands of feet and were given a creosote treatment somewhat lighter than the pile treatment, to prevent decay. These timber were barged alongside the dock and lifted into place by a travelling derrick which ran across the dock and which could be moved forward on its own rails, as the work progressed. (See page 4).

Pneumatic equipment for drilling holes, driving drift bolts and doing a variety of miscellaneous work was installed, gaining time and saving money.

The shed structure is of wood with 82 ft. centre trusses which were framed on the ground and then lifted complete into place. The roof is of laminated wood covered with three ply asbestos roofing. A promenade runs around its outer edge. The floor of the shed is of Australian hardwood.

A standard gauge railroad track on one side of the pier permits carload freight to be delivered direct alongside the boats, or to be unloaded direct from boat to car. As a minor problem it was necessary in order to install this track to cut out the existing supports of an entire corner of the pier superstructure and plaza, to crib this up and to substitute a new 75 ft. steel girder for the old support.

A depressed railroad track runs down the centre of the pier shed so that freight can be trucked directly from pier floor into the cars. To minimize fire hazard, no steam locomotive comes on the pier. A small problem was to get freight cars on and off the pier without a locomotive or the use of idlers. An electrically driven car haul does this work.

The equipment required to handle different classes of passengers and freight varies widely. Electric freight elevators running both vertically and also with aprons swinging in and out to reach the ships' side serve the coast boats. Long inclined slips adjustable to any height serve the miscellaneous cargo boats. Trans-Pacific freight is transferred ordinarily by the ships' slings. To facilitate direct passage from boat to shed the wall on one side of the pier is made up of a succession of sliding doors overlapping each other and so arranged that any desired opening, both as to width and location, can be made by simply rolling the doors or in fact, the wall, out of the way. (See page 6).

Coastwise passengers come and go over a combination of ramps and stairways. Trans-Pacific passengers are served by a three stage moving

